The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 51. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager—Mr. Henry Widdicombe—Mr. Bruce Miles to be Treasurer—Mr. George Honey will make his First Appearance on Monday next.

On THIS EVENING (Saturday), July 2nd, the performances will commence with the celebrated Drama entitled THE WOODMAN'S HUT, or the Burning Forest—Count Ferdinand, Mr. Vincent; Bruhl, Mr. R. Norton; Amelia, Miss A. Parker; Maria, Miss Newton.

A New BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT by Miss Harrison and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the popular Drama entitled THE VETERAN AND HIS PROGENY.—Phillip Garbois, Mr. Widdicombe; Ethel, Miss E. Johnstone.

To be followed by the celebrated Farce entitled THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS—Captain Kitchyer, Mr. Newton; Major Sniff, Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Pumb, Mr. H. Widdicombe; Alexander Pumb, Miss Kate Carson; Mary Pumb, Miss A. Parker.

To be followed by the Extravaganza, entitled KENILWORTH, or the Days of Queen Bessey—Queen Bessey, Mr. Norton; Tresillian, Mrs. H. Wood; Earl of Leicester, Miss Carson; Duke of Sussex, Miss Hand; Wayland Smith, Mr. H. Widdicombe.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s. Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

NEW STATIONERY, MUSIC, AND DRAWING MATERIAL ESTABLISHMENT, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, within two doors of Abbey-street Post Office side.

J. WISEHEART & SON,

Take leave to express the residents of the north side of the city that they have taken the above extensive Premises, in connexion with their House in Suffolk-street, and which they intend opening on the first of JULY, with every novelty of the best description in the Plain and Ornamental Stationery, Drawing Material, Copyright, and Cheap Music departments, on the same low scale of prices that have so long procured for them the confidence and patronage of their customers.

LOST IN DUBLIN On the 21st June, 1859, A BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILL, No. M. 49, for £15, dated the 20th June, 1859, with a special Endorsement of Payee thereon. This Bill was enclosed in a Letter when lost, and Payment is stopped at the Bank of England.

Any Person holding same will please send it to Mr. NESBITT, No. 9, Percy-place.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING for Guards, Porters, Police, &c.

Patterns may be seen, and conditions of Contract and forms of Tender obtained, at the Company's Office, Broadstone Terminus, on and after MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1859.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Clothing," to be sent to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1859.

Tenders will be received only on the printed forms supplied by the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

H. BEAUSIRE, Secretary.

Broadstone, Dublin, June 30th, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. traip
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside "	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside "	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES,
Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
A COURSE OF LECTURES on LOGICAL and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LECTURE-DAYS—TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, HOUR, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.

Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.

JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.

Dublin, June, 1859.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lamprier-street, Islington, London, N.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1836.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The New Assurances were, 6,676 for 3,016,691*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* THE ANNUAL INCOME is now 138,000*l.* STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.

AGENT,
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Shipping.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAM SHIPS, "SHAMROCK" AND "GARLAND," or other Steamers, are intended to sail as under:—

SLIGO TO LIVERPOOL.
(SHAMROCK.)

Friday,	...	1st July,	... 4 Afternoon.
Friday,	...	8th July,	... 9 Night.
Friday,	...	15th July,	... 4 Afternoon.
Friday,	...	22nd July,	... 9 Night.
Friday,	...	29th July,	... 4 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL TO SLIGO.
(SHAMROCK.)

Tuesday,	...	5th July,	... 11 Night.
Wednesday,	...	13th July,	... 9 Morning.
Tuesday,	...	19th July,	... 10 Night.
Wednesday,	...	27th July,	... 9 Morning.

SLIGO TO GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry.
(GARLAND).

Tuesday,	...	12th July,	... 4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	...	26th July,	... 2 do.

GLASGOW TO SLIGO.
Direct.
(GARLAND).

Saturday,	...	9th July,	... 4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	...	23rd July,	... 4 do.

Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Carriages and all kinds of Vehicles, shipped at their Owners' risk.

The Owners of these Vessels are not responsible for loss or injury to Horses, Cattle, or Live Stock of any kind shipped by them.

Goods to be alongside one hour before the time of sailing. Passengers take charge of their own Luggage. Messrs C. Wyse and Co., Liverpool; T. Cameron and Co., Glasgow. Messrs. Sutherland, Greenock.

Ships. 1st July, 1859. JAMES HARPER, Sligo.

W. COLLINS AND CO'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35*s.*—WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY, 29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET. BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE. CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

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TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a Gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'Connor, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

TO BE SOLD—THE INTEREST OF NO. 8 and NO. 9 ANGLESEA-STREET, DUBLIN, for particulars &c., apply to C. WALLBUTT, Scarbro'.

TO BE LET, a large cool Apartment, adapted for either a Wine Vault, for Bedding Sale, or Timber Business, with plenty of water; also a large Store and Yard with five apartments, 40 feet by 50, suited for a Coach factory, Corn stores, or any manufacturing business requiring of room, with a good entrance. Apply to the McAWARTER, Artists and Stucco Plasterers, Statuary Galleries, 51, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

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RENTS COLLECTED.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT ANNUITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
27, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

SEVERAL HOUSES, FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, TO BE LET,
AT BLACK ROCK, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, BRAY, DUNDRUM, and in County WICKLOW;
And the North Side.

And also Sets of Furniture by the Year in the City and Suburbs supplied on moderate terms.

THE HOUSE AGENCY OFFICE,
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Every facility and attention given to Parties who may have Houses to Let.

MR. O'CONNOR.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

NOTICE.

DYCER'S.—The usual Monthly Unreserved Sale by Auction will be held on TUESDAY, 5th JULY, at Two o'Clock precisely, Parties having Horses, Carriages, Harness, Dogs, Poultry, &c., for Sale, are respectfully solicited to take advantage of this opportunity, and are requested to forward particulars to the Repository, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, on or before Monday, 4th July, for insertion in Catalogue.

DANIEL PALLIN, Auctioneer.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,

A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY.
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

MULLINGAR FAIR
TAKES PLACE
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 4th, 1859.
MR. WILLIAM DYCER,
54 & 55, *WILLIAM-STREET*,

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and Secretary to the Veterinary Medical Society, during the years 1840 and '41, begs to inform the public that he can be consulted as to the Soundness and General Treatment of Horses, on applying to him at Nugent's Livery Stables.

Mr. DYCER feels much pleasure in being able to acquaint the nobility and gentry of Ireland, that during his absence his business will be strictly attended to by his apprentice, Mr. THOMAS SHEA, first-class medallist, who, at the last examination, obtained his diploma as Veterinary Surgeon, likewise the first prize for Practice and Physiology, and second for Anatomy.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Aungier-street.
One Horse Phaeton for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Perry Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to be Let, with option of purchase.

Publications.

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THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ITS PRESENT ASSAILANT AND LATE PANEGYRIST.
By the Author of "*The Catholic Case Stated*."
Dublin: ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers to 87 and 88, Abbey-street. Sold also by MARCUS and JOHN SULLIVAN, 27, Marlborough-street.

THE ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
Edited by the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, &c.
Published by *London Publishing Company*, London; and 19, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.
In Parts at Two Shillings each, containing *two Steel* Engravings, and 56 pp.; size 13 by 9 inches.

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Warder, April 16, 30, and June 4.—"We could not exaggerate the usefulness and many attractions of this work."—"Would be an ornament to every home."—"Dr. Harris's name is sufficient guarantee for *the orthodoxy* of it."—"We earnestly wish it were in every household."—"The Altar' has special claims from its religious character and the *really beautiful* manner in which it is got out."

There will be a splendid Steel Engraving (*one of six*), size 22 by 19 inches, *given gratis*.

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Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence, Superbly Illustrated, the
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"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times*.

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PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES IN LONDON,
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For parties who may favour them with orders previous to their departure, they pledge themselves to secure the best possible Pianos, and send them direct from the Factories, at from
10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MAKERS' PRICES.
They will call their Present Stock at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
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FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphoniums, Six-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Flutes, Concertinas, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
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GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE
DR. PALMER,
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Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Obstetrics, and Demonstrations at the Park-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning; 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 2 till 4).

Consultations Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Patients visited on Surgical Advice and Medicine (Chloroform if required). Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or (if requested) Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10*s.* Medicines included.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.—Many of the various Inventions for the self-application of Local Galvanism (Voltaism) which are on the detailed card of the week, are the property of those Inventors who, having no practical knowledge of the principles involved, have merely added a bauble or ornament to the Galvanic Chain, which, as previously made, are generally found sufficient.

Upwards of One Hundred Medical and Philosophical Works refer to the extraordinary cures effected by the Chains, in different constructions, such as Fancy Bracelets, Necklaces, Belts, Flying Pulse, Chain Drawers, Self-Adjusting Chain Suspensories, Pocket Chains, Chain of Power, &c., &c., for the cure of NERVOUS DEBILITY and its allied Complaints.

A vast number of remarkable Extracts, collected from these celebrated Works, are given in the MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM FOR SELF-APPLICATION," Price 1*s.*; which from their authentic character, prove even more than the assertions of the Inventor, the superiority of Galvanism (voltaism) when applied in the Body.)—A collection of these Extracts are cited in the NEW PROSPECTUS, and will be forwarded free.

EXAMPLES FOLLOW:—

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PEREIRA, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 33, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit has largely supported this test, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In Amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis." Page 41, "In Contraction, Stiffness, and Rigidity after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD, in a Paper written in the *Lancet* (vol. ii. xxii, 1851), says:—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting. Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved; and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast development of therapeutical influence. . . . I cannot indeed, too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are very great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 36.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 5th, 1859:—"I have sent water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTOE, in Dublin, in his "Cyclopædia," p. 349, says, "Paralysis or rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 21.—NEURO-DEBILITY.—DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections," (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the faded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tic-douloureux, and Nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—HEAD-ACHE.—MAJOR-GENERAL MACKENZIE, in his "Six Years in India," p. 275, says, "The Naib of Baloper came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

£10,000 DAMAGES.

The French and English Courts condemned C. Meinig to pay this sum to the Inventor, J. L. Pulvermacher, for infringing his patented rights. The correctness of this statement may be ascertained by referring to the Register Office. The order as made out by Judge Crowther. Counterfeiters will, therefore, take caution. Note are genuine Chain Bands unless the Inventor's *fac simile* only is stamped on each Buckle.

Chains 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, and 22*s.*, according to power. They can be obtained by sending a P. O. Order, made payable at the General Post Office, to
J. L. PULVERMACHER and CO., 78, Oxford-street, adjoining Princess's Theatre, London.

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DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
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In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

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MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2*s.* Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

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AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stings of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
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84, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dublin Hall, near Elland, and Sold in Packets of cases of equal value, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* each by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Wholesale Depot at 33 BREAD-STREET, London.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liver and Bronchial Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Naumann's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Diseases of Night and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One Bottle (just used in this remedy was discovered by the above eminent writer while on a Tour through the East Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Institute. The "Liver and Bronchial Institute" is not a shop, where one is to make purchases, as the Public (and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or remuneration for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who are in need of a remedy will communicate with the Secretary, and the afflicted shall receive the natural fair remedy, and for which the government has granted a Patent.

Address, confidentially, Secretary and Manager—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of Stamped envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, in Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Miscellaneous.

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RUGS,	MATTINGS,
DRUGGETS,	MATS,
HEARTH RUGS,	TABLE COVERS, &c.
CARPETS,	

Country Orders sent to all parts of the Country, to take choice.

CLIFT, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL
FROM 98, GROSVENOR-PLACE, TO
98, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM AND FREDERICK WEST beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have removed their Establishment to the above commodious premises, where they will be happy to receive their visitors. Having had many years' experience in the Trade, and having devoted their whole attention to the Art, they feel confident that they can produce Portraits unsurpassed in Dublin, and they will not only adhere to their former moderate charges, but will endeavour to improve upon them. Specimens may be seen at their Rooms, 98, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces the finest and most choice selection of works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Dan and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth; the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cup, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eve, by Bailey; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carrier; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.

GREGG AND SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET*.
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE—REMOVAL OF
GRAY,
LITHOGRAPHIC WRITER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Trade that he has REMOVED No. 5, FOWNES-STREET,
where he is prepared to execute any work that is connected with the business in the first style of the art.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?
All classes of the commercial world having matters to Print can get Estimates of same by calling or sending to
WILLIAM MACDONA'S
LETTER-PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING OFFICE,
25, *WILLIAM-STREET*,
DUBLIN.
Orders executed with despatch.
Terms most moderate.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,
28, LINCOLN PLACE.
Save your Money and Time by Purchasing your Stationery at the above Establishment, the Cheapest in the City for Account Books of all kinds, from One Penny to Five Pounds; Envelopes and Note Paper, Stamped with Trinity College Arms, always in Stock.

Orders by Post punctually attended to. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards done in the cheapest and neatest manner.

28, Lincoln Place,
of Nassau-street.
JOHN A. DUGGAN.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to enable a Printing Office complete. Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS.
ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer of the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1*s.* each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1*s.* each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10*d.* each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1*s.* each, prepared and sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
148, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET*,
(*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)

FINEST ASSAM TEA,
possessing immense strength and richness, imported by
CHARLES G. MALONE,
Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.
See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.
Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at
41 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
in this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb., which he confidently recommends to consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1*s.* 4*d.* per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS, AND CO.
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
50, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT STREET,
On Sale best Table Potatoes, Potatoes for Pig and Fowl feeding offered at 2*s.* per cwt. delivered carriage free in the City.
Irish Salt Manufactured at Ringsend. English Salt Rock and Agricultural Sale Stores Cash prices.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy action, gives every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 8*s.* 6*d.* per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red letters at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c.
MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS
ARDEE-STREET, DUBLIN.

M. M. begs respectfully to inform the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Dublin and the surrounding districts of Leinster, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cast-iron Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving, but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Assembly Rooms ... 2*s.* 0 *d.*
Ladies' Private ... 3 0
Plunge and Shampooing Vapour Baths ... 1 0
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths ... 0 6
Warm and Shampooing Baths ... 1 0
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 8*h.* in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
15, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER,
1, MERRION ROW,
Grocery, Oilman's Stores, &c.
A large and well assorted Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on sale each morning.

STRAWBERRIES FOR PRESERVING
Plants Ready Dug, to be had at
JANE KELLY'S,
34, GRAFTON-STREET
(Corner of Anne-Street.)
Also, as usual, supplied with the Finest Fruits in Season, Pines, Nectarines, Hot-house Grapes, &c., &c.

PRESERVING FRUITS.
Pines, Strawberries, Raspberries,
Currants, &c.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above in addition to

Dress.

80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN
B. HYAM'S
SUMMER TWEED SUITS, from One Material, 31s. 6d. to 40s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER ANGOLA SUITS, from One Material, 40s. to 60s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER SHEPHERD CHECK SUITS, from One Material, 50s. to 60s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER FANCY DERBEIAN SUITS, from One Material, 50s. to 70s.
Made from the Choicest Materials, and adapted for Undress purposes, Shooting and Fishing recreations.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.
Parties who prefer having their articles made to order, will find, by inspection, that B. HYAM has an ever-stock to every class of goods, on the Continental, English, Irish, and Scotch Looms, which Materials, in wear and colour, may be safely depended upon.
These comprise Black, Coloured, and Mixed Cloths, Black Doeskins, and Coloured Angolas, Black Diagonals, Dorsets, Cheviots, Tweeds, and Cloth Mixtures, Trouserings, Vestings. The pre-Spring Styles in Trouserings and Vestings for Summer, with an assortment of Black Satin Vestings for making entire Suits for Gentlemen, such as no other Establishment has ever exhibited.
The Measuring, Cutting, and production of the Best Articles are under the superintendence of a gentleman of twenty years' experience, distinguished for his sound judgment, good taste, and practical skill in the Fit, Design, and Manufacture of Dress for all ages. Customers are at liberty to return any Article ordered, if not produced to their entire satisfaction.

SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG.
All who would dress their children fashionably, becomingly, and cheaply, will do well to make their purchases from B. HYAM'S Extensive and varied Stock, which comprises every description of Juvenile Attire, the celebrated Irish Dress Suits, at 9s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; also the new Grecian Suits, at 12s. 6d. and 20s., so much in demand last season, are now ready for selection in new styles and materials.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK	...	63s.
Do. VEST	...	15s.
Do. TROWSERS...		30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND
GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH AND CO.
Beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, which is much more durable, and as to price, quite as moderate as any of English manufacture.
S. & Co.'s One New Make of Summer Hose is particularly worthy of inspection.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED IRISH LINEN, DAMASK, SHEETING, BLANKET, AND FLANNEL WAREHOUSE,
20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel).
J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
No Connexion with any other House.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT
18s. 6d.
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HEWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
8, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street.)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.
Under the Patronage of the Dignitaries of the Church the Fellows of Trinity College, and the Members of the Bar.
RICHARD GALLAGHER,
(Successor to Peter Macintyre,)
TAILOR, ROBE MAKER
No. 22, ST. ANDREW STREET.
In returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed on him, begs most respectfully to inform the Members of the Church that he has at present a splendid Assortment of Clergymen's Gowns, etc., which for richness of material and economy in price will defy competition.
Bishops' and Judges' Robes, Clergymen's Canonicals, Queen's Counsellors', Barristers', and Solicitors' Gowns; Aldermen's and Town Councillors' Robes, with every article in the above line made in strict accordance with those worn at her Majesty's Court of St. James's.
R. G. by attention and punctuality in the execution of all orders, hopes to merit a continuance of the favours so long conferred on this House.
He will always maintain a large stock of materials for Dress, Walking, and Overcoats, Capes, Mantles, Trousering and Vestings.
RICHARD GALLAGHER,
Tailor and Robe Maker,
22 St. Andrew Street.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The sherry was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage,
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
Fifty-two Shillings.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 26 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TYNDALL,
By Appointment
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has removed from his late Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having "cut adrift" Walcot for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will merit general approbation.—The more at present stock large, 41, SOUTH KING-STREET, CORNER OF CHANCERY-PLACE.

TROWSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day, from the difficulty of obtaining an experienced artist, to Cut the Trowsers to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowser's by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command, to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Waistcoats will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially designed for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
TROWSERS MAKERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 AND 13, *LOWER MACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, which he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only requires to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,* A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used. Sold at all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 87, COLLEGE GREEN.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland ... One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany... Six p.m., daily.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN SATURDAY, JULY 2.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—APPROACH OF THE EMPEROR TO VERONA.

All is mystery still respecting the actual losses of the French army. The reported death of General Niel is officially contradicted, but nothing is said of the other General in any quarter. It is said in fashionable circles that General Auger has died of his wounds, and that Generals Levaillant, Douay, and the Duke d'Abrantio are severely injured. The Count de Grammont, as well as the Count de Larochefoucault, are reported to be captured by the Austrians. The Sardinian cavalry is all but annihilated. The enormous levies made through France at the pre-[illegible] French army must have suffered numerical losses beyond anything we have been led to believe. Pyrrhus, once exclaiming, "one more such victory and I am undone." Whatever the advantages, and they are great, the French have gained; they have been purchased at a cost so terrible that the Emperor hesitates to declare it. The most harrassing and wearying portion of the war still remains, and one which will try the endurance as well as the class of the French soldiers. It is one thing to charge with the bayonet, another to sit down to besiege towns situated in districts notoriously unwholesome.

Since writing the above we have received an additional telegram which gives in a general form an abstract of the French losses. We are told that the enormous number of 720 officers were put *hors d'combat*, of whom 120 were killed on the field. The loss in privates killed and wounded is roughly set down at 12,000. When we remember that the actual loss at Magenta was more than double that at first announced, we cannot rely upon the accuracy of the present enumeration.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians is confirmed. Prince Napoleon has joined the Emperor, who is consequently enabled to approach Verona, leaving a *corps d'armes* at Goito to watch any movements from Mantua, and another at Brescia to prevent re-inforcements arriving by the Tyrol. The Emperor's design is manifestly to seize Verona and Peschiera, and thus cut off the garrisons of Lugnano and Mantua from Germany, leaving them probably to be dealt with by the large force daily expected to make a landing near Venice.

THAT a most extraordinary and apparently unaccountable religious movement has taken place, and is extending through the North of Ireland, no man will have the hardihood to deny. The entire circumstances are public and known to multitudes. Men of the very highest character, and as free from enthusiasm as from scepticism, have simply narrated for general perusal the results witnessed personally by themselves. We find long-established newspapers, not likely to propagate exaggeration, much less falsehood, publishing day after day reports taken upon the spot, and under the eyes of numbers of readers who were present. Day after day for the last six weeks we have perused accounts which we dare not doubt, of multitudes assembling for prayer and praise, of penitents openly acknowledging their sinfulness, and, in piteous words, appealing for pardon; of well known and aged clergymen awe-struck, and yet exultant at this astounding "revival," and engaging personally in the work of comfort and exhortation. We read of the hedge rows which separated the folds of belief, being utterly broken down, and of Churchmen, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Baptists, working hand in hand, cheering and aiding each other. We are assured by public and private testimony, that in many localities the clergymen of all Protestant denominations are utterly worn out physically with the enormous amount of visiting and exhortation they are called upon to go through. These things are not done in a corner, but openly, in the church or meeting-house, at crowded street preachings—in rectres whither numbers have retired—in circles formed in fields where thousands have assembled—or under green trees in the open air. What is of more weight, we read of men forgiving their enemies and forgetting political animosities, of fellies visiting and counseling their fallen sisters, of fairs, which used to be scenes of intemperance and riot conducted without a single act of impropriety, and of 4 saloon having prevailing all classes of society. These things are facts which cannot be disputed, unless we suppose that bishops, clergy, gentry, merchants, journalists, squireens, and [illegible] all their different tendencies, conveying estates, executing deeds, and delivering Victor Emmanuel [illegible] of the Queen, which prevails him. The same [illegible] from which we had been compelled to our right to succeed, threw back before the left wing, which, with all its valour and firmness could not repulse the enemy, which advanced from all sides, and crowned all the heights with his terrible artillery. Under the protection of the cavalry of reserve, which sacrificed itself in reiterated attacks. This wing effected its retreat. On the other hand the manœuvre which the enemy tried to effect against Count Stahick's corps was unsuccessful. This General effected his retreat of his own accord, so as not to lose his communications after having happily fought on his wing."

M. Le Conte Cavour has addressed a circular to the representatives of Piedmont at Foreign Courts which is evidently meant to pave the way for the annexation of Lombardy.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 29th June contains the following remarks on the war:—Austria, in spite of the throes at which she can yet dispose, ought to think seriously of peace. She had invaded Piedmont, and hoped to be able to crush her before the arrival of the French. She was not successful, and she has been forced back as far as the Mincio; she hoped to have allies, but her allies have played her false. To-day she tries to drag after her Germany and Prussia. For our part, in the interest of humanity, we desire sincerely that she should not succeed, because in acquiring powerful allies she would draw upon herself enemies more powerful still, and Europe would be inundated with blood. And all that to preserve Lombardy for Austria, which morally should no longer belong to her.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
Buckingham Palace, Friday.
The Queen, accompanied, by the Princesses Alice and Louise and attended by the Hon. Mary Bateel, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. Lord Colville and Lord Charles Fitzroy attended on horseback.
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Col. the Hon. C. Phipps, went yesterday morning to the Provident Institution Saving's Bank, St. Martin's-place.
The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Teesdale, and the Rev. Mr. Tarver, went yesterday to Harrow, and heard the speech it at the school.
The Duke of Oporto, attended by Viscount de Camphana went yesterday to Teddington, and visited the Countess de Neuilly. His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.
The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the performances at the Adelphi Theatre last evening with their presence.
The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Oporto honoured with their presence last evening the performance at the Princess's Theatre.

The health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is much improved.
Dublin, Saturday.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh and Mrs. Disney, have arrived at the Deanery House, Armagh.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have left Carlton house terrace to join the Duke of Leinster, at Carton House, county Kildare.
The Marchioness of Ely has left Ely lodge for Loftus Hall, county Wexford.
Mr. and Mrs. John Madden have left Rosien Manor for Portrush, Coleraine, Portrush, for the bathing season
Major and Mrs. Greer, and family have arrived at Warrenpoint, county Tyrone.
MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the marriage of the Hon. Henry Campbell, eldest son of the Ear of Cawdor, with Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Colonel George Campbell, of 1, Lowndes-square, Chelsea, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a most numerous circle of the nobility. In the afternoon the happy pair left for Beardwood, Surrey. The bridal presents were very costly and numerous.

The Army.

MILITARY GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.
WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 1.
4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet Harry Yool, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Jones promoted.
7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry Augustus Bushman, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice the Hon. W. Harbord, promoted.
9th Light Dragoons—Charles Ashburnham Floyd, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bushman, appointed to the 7th Light Dragoons.
13th Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet James Elmsley Macaulay, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Goldie, dismissed the Service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.
15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Stewart Davies D. Cartwright, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Horsfall, who exchanges, receiving the same.
17th Light Dragoons—Major Alexander Learmonth to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Holden Rose, who retires; Brevet Major Sir William Gordon, Bart., to be Major by purchase, vice Learmonth; Lieutenant Henry Marshall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Wm. Gordon, Bart.
Military Train—Cornet Michael Cain, from half pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Churcher, who reverts to half pay as Cornet of that Corps.
Royal Artillery—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz.:—Charles Crosthwaite, Anthony Oliver Molesworth, Harry Jocelyn Evans, James Murray Murray, Norman Spencer Parsons, John Talbot Walker, Henry Francis Peterkin Lewis, James Mainwaring Douglas, Francis Laurence Gore Little, John Randal Wilmer, Dudley Mayron Wilson, Robert Henry Grant, Hugh Allen Mackey, Percy Charles Whalley, Trevor Bruce Tyler, Dudley North Allan.
Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel John Walpole to be Colonel, vice Bolton, removed as a General Officer; Brevet Major Gother Frederick Mann to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walpole; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Nicholson, C.B., to be Captain, vice G. F. Mann; Lieutenant Arthur Reid Lempriere to be 2nd Captain, vice Nicholson; June 20. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank; viz:—Anthony Balfour Haig, Henry Cautley Albany Featherstonhaugh, Joseph Henry Satterthwaite, Ernest Marsh Lloyd, John Cosmo Macpherson, Thomas Howard, Frederick Bailly; June 30.
1st Regiment of Foot—Sergeant Major James Moore to be Quartermaster, vice Joseph Swain, who retires on half-pay.
Ensign Alfred Moberly, to be Instructor of Musketry.
11th—Lieut. Francis William Henry Petrie to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ravenhill, deceased; Ensign Thomas George Miles to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Petrie.
16th—Lieut. Ramsay Harman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dalis, who retires; Ensign Joseph Laing to be Lieut. by purchase, Harman.
15th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Marsh Horsfall, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to Lieutenant, vice Cartwright, who exchanges.
19th Foot—Ensign Robert Gayer Traill to be Instructor of Musketry.
24th Foot—Major the Honourable David Greville Finch, from a Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Laye, who exchanges; Assistant Surgeon Joseph Salkeld Johnston, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Wolseley, appointed to the Staff; July 1.
31st Foot—Captain Thomas McCurdy, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Hutton, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Lieutenant Annesley Cary to be Captain by purchase, vice McCurdy, who retires; Lieutenant William Hill James, from the 16th, to be Lieutenant vice Cary.
52nd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Keyworth to be Instructor of Musketry.
58th Lieutenant John Horner, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ward, deceased; Ensign and Adjutant Wm. Bolton, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign John Valentine Hesse to Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horner.
63rd—Daniel Fox, Tarratt, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kinahan, promoted.
79th—Ensign Albert Newby Clay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Durant, who retires.
92nd—Ensign Henry Albert Fuller, from the 4th, to be Ensign, vice Blathwayt, deceased.
99th—Gentleman Cadet John Hughes Green, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Seely promoted. Lieutenant Barchall Hulme to be Instructor of Musketry.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieutenant Thomas John Lucas to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hunt, who retires. Ensign Charles Carrie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lucas.

DEPOT BATTALION.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Henry Laye, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice the Hon. D. G. Finch, who exchanges.
Ensign Thomas Lee, from the 80th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Scott, appointed Paymaster Royal Artillery.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.
Brevet Colonel J. Rowland Smyth, C.B., from half pay Unattached, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet Colonel George Bell, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

HOSPITAL STAFF.
Assistant Surgeon Richard Weisley, from the 24th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Johnston, appointed to the 94th foot.
Assistant Surgeon James Grentorex has been permitted to resign his commission.

UNATTACHED.
Quartermaster James Halcombe, 57th Foot, having been appointed a Captain in the late Land Transport Corps, by General Orders, in the Crimea, pending her Majesty's pleasure, to be Captain, without purchase.

BREVET.
Colonel Daniel Bolton, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major General, vice Blanshard, deceased.
Brevet Lieut. Colonel John Manley Wood, late of the 5th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.
Captain William Henry Orme, 85th Foot, to be Major in the Army.
Quartermaster Joseph Swaine, retired on half pay 1st Foot to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855.
The undermentioned Quartermasters who retired upon half pay previous to the declaration of war with Russia, and who had completed in all a service of 20 years, 16 of which as Quartermaster, to have the honorary rank of Captain—viz. (dated July 1):—
Quartermaster Joseph Minet, halfpay 1st Dragoon Guards.
Quartermaster J. Andrews, halfpay 4th Dragoon Guards.
Quartermaster A. Langford, halfpay 5th Dragoon Guards.
Quartermaster John Farrington, halfpay 1st Dragoons.
Quartermaster Richard Sullivan, halfpay 2nd Dragoons.
Quartermaster Robert Lambert, half pay 6th Light Drag.
Quartermaster Jas. C. M'Clellan, half pay 10th Light Drag.
Quartermaster Francis Collins, half pay 11th Light Drag.
Quartermaster Charles Armstrong, half pay 12th Lt. Drag.
Quartermaster William Hall, half pay 17th Light Drag.
Quartermaster Richard France, half pay Grenadier Guards.
Quartermaster George Copeland, half pay Scots Fusilier Gd.
Quartermaster James Scott, half pay 8th Foot.
Quartermaster Charles Grant, half pay 23d Foot.
Quartermaster John Ward, half pay 30th Foot.
Quartermaster George Cole, half pay 35th Foot.
Quartermaster Richard Hamilton, half pay 37th Foot.
Quartermaster James Willox, half pay 54th Foot.
Quartermaster Jones Duke, half pay 59th Foot.
Quartermaster John Brannan, half pay 69th Foot.
Quartermaster Edward Dwyer, half pay 69d Foot.
Quartermaster James Hollis, half pay 69th Foot.
Quartermaster James Farrell, half pay 84th Foot.
Quartermaster William Neill, half pay 85th Foot.
Quartermaster Joseph Jerome, half pay 86th Foot.
Quartermaster Samuel Wallis, half pay 63th Foot.
Quartermaster Daniel McCurdy, half pay 74th Foot.
Quartermaster Thomas W. Edwards, half pay 94th Foot.
Quartermaster George Edwards, half pay 86th Foot.
Quartermaster William Mackintosh, half pay 93rd Foot.
Quartermaster James Black, half pay Cayion Regiment.
Quartermaster Samual Fox, half pay 96th Foot.
Quartermaster William Gates, half pay Royal Artillery.
Quartermaster Henry Mayne, half pay 49th Foot.
Quartermaster Samual Goddard, half pay 14th Foot
Quartermaster John William Preston, half pay 76th Foot.
Quartermaster Thos. Wright, half pay 8th Light Dragoons.
Quartermaster David Pratt, half pay 16th Light Dragoons.
Quartermaster Patrick Conolly, half pay 20th Foot.
Quartermaster James Murray, half pay 24th Foot.
Quartermaster Joshua Stubbs, half pay 48th Foot.
Quartermaster John Morgan, half pay 53d Foot.
Quartermaster Jonathan Booth, half pay 60th Foot.
Quartermaster William Hornby, half pay 66th Foot.
Quartermaster Samuel Barnes, half pay Royall Artiller.
Quartermaster James Hilton, calf pay Royal Engineers.

The usual military manœuvres, which take place every Tuesday morning in the Phœnix Park, will next week take place on Wednesday, in consequence of the arrangements for departure of his Excellency the Lord of Eglinton, on the 5th.
Yesterday morning Major-Gen. S. R. Wesley, the Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., resumed his inspection of the Chatham Division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, commencing the day's proceedings by witnessing detachments from each of the companies go through the gun drill, in which exercise all the officers and men of the Royal Marines are instructed, in order that they may assist in working the guns on board ship. In order to carry out this, portions of the inspection Major-Gen. Wesley had the Marines marched to the gun battery, where they were exercised a considerable time, under the direction of R. G. Connolly, the instructor in gunnery. The battery is constructed to represent the section of a ship's side, the guns being arranged as on board a man-of-war. The ease and quickness with which the Marines moved about the heavy guns and went through their exercise were exceedingly satisfactory, and le t no doubt that in action the working of the ship's guns might safely be left to the Marines.
The depot brigade of Royal Artillery was yesterday mustered on the barrack field, Woolwich, in command of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. R. H. Kennedy, in heavy marching order, for the purpose of putting into effect the thorough equalization of the batteries composing the brigade, destined from the present date (July 1) to constitute the nursery of the entire corps. The brigade is composed of 3,000 picked men, and as they appeared yesterday for inspection, each man equipped with his complete accoutrements and travelling kit ready to be transferred to new quarters, it was remarked that a more soldierly body of men could not be met with in her Majesty's service.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.
General—Frederick Courtland White.
Lieutenant-General—Henry A. Proctor, C.B., Colonel 97th Foot.
Major-General—Thomas Blanshard, C.B., Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry William Montresor, Royal Artillery.
Majors—O'Hara Baynes, h. p. Royal Artillery; William Middleton, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Captains—Alfred George Goodall, Royal Engineers; Alexander M'Laine, Unattached.
Lieutenants—Thomas S. Macdonough, 20th Foot; Robert Foster Mellar, 20th Foot; C. B. Higman, 28th Foot; Samual Forward, h. p. 21st Dragoons; Henry Boldero, h. p. 27th Foot; Purefoy Lockwood, h. p. 30th Foot, Captain of Invalids, Kilmainham Hospital; John M'Millan, h. p. 82nd Foot; Andrew O'Flynn, h. p. 87th Foot.
Ensigns—Montague Alex. Scott, 9th Foot; Anthony Lucas Calcraft, 89th Foot; Foot; William Blathwayt, 83rd Foot; William Purefoy Lurn, h. p. 35th Foot.
Deputy Commissary-General—Edward A. F. Cowan, h. p.
Surgeons—John Baird, M.D., h. p. 1st Class; Michael Reynolds, ditto; Robert Sillery, M.D., ditto; John H. Halahan, Staff.
Assistant Surgeons—Andrew Mather Porteous, M.D., 18th Foot; John Woodroffe, M.D., Staff.
Deputy Purveyor—Thomas Smyth, h. p.

The Navy.

The screw line-of-battle ship Agamemnon, 91, Capt. Thomas Hope, arrived at Portland on Tuesday afternoon from Spithead. Her Majesty's vessels now at anchor in that harbour are the Royal Albert, 121; Hero, 91; James Watt, 91; Agamemnon, 91; Algiers, 91, Emerald, 51; Mersey, 40; Curacoa, 31; Blenheim, 60; Pioneer, 6; Flying Fish, 6; and the Biter, 2.
The new screw steamship Mars, 80 guns, has arrived from the upper division in the river Medway, and been taken into the fitting basin at Sheerness. Capt. Charles C. Dawkins (14th of September, 1857) took up his commission yesterday and joined to take command. She is to be brought forward with all possible despatch.
Mr. George P. Heather, master, took up his commission yesterday at Sheerness, and joined the new screw steam corvette Clio, of 21 guns and 400 horse-power (nominal).
The new screw steamship Edgar, 91 guns and 600-horse power (nominal), has had her final trip for speed off Sheerness. She went the measured mile with and against tide for eight hours. Her average speed was 11. 5 knots, with a pressure of 20lb. steam and 26½ vacuum, with which her average revolutions were 55 per minute.
The Cossack, 20 guns, screw steam corvette of 250-horse power, is taken into No. 3 dry dock, at Sheerness, for the purpose of examining her steam feeding valve, propeller, &c.
A sample carriage, destined for Sir William Armstrong's 50-pounder siege gun, constructed from a design of Colonel Tulloch, Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, was yesterday tested in the Arsenal Marsh, and proved extremely applicable and available, even beyond the anticipations of the committee. The carriage, mounted with one of the heavy size, a guns of artillery, although destined for a much smaller calibre, underwent a succession of 18 rounds fired with a supplementary charge of powder, without exhibiting the slightest indication of damage of any kind. The success of the trial was received with considerable satisfaction, as the effect to be obtained by the weapon will mainly depend on its equipment. The new carriage, constructed without any additional expense, is fitted without mechanical contrivances for adjusting and working the gun under all its requirements by a single gunner seated on the timber. With the left hand he is enabled to point the gun at an object by raising or depressing it, and with the right hand to work the top of the carriage on a small centre pivot, without the necessity of any exertion or labour, so as to traverse from right to left. A second carriage on a similar principle is under construction for shipboard.
The Sea Breeze and Jessie yesterday commenced shipping guns for her Majesty's screw steamship Howe, 121, fitting out at Devonport. The steam transport Peninsula yesterday arrived at Woolwich, and commenced filling her magazine with powder.
Imperieuse, 51, screw, Captain R. B. Maguire, has been brought down Portsmouth harbour and placed alongside the Malabar, coal depot, for the purpose of coaling.
The Neptune, 91, screw, Captain Sir W. Hoste, has crossed lower and topsail yards and placed battens on her rigging, in readiness for rattling down. She has hauled off from alongside the sheer jetty to alongside the Prince Regent hulk, in Portsmouth harbour.
The Sidon, 22, paddle, Captain R. B. Crawford, is coaling alongside the north quay of the fitting basin.
The Dauntless, 21, screw, Captain W. Edmondstone, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, has commenced crossing her lower and topsail yards.
The Sphinx, 6, paddle, and the Beagle, 6, screw, have both been brought down Portsmouth harbour, and placed in the steam basin, to be advanced to the first-class steam-reserve.
An order has been received by the authorities of Portsmouth yard for the commissioning of the Valeas troopship, but the pendant has not been hoisted up to 3 p.m. yesterday.
The Brazilian corvette de Julho and the Sardinian corvette Aurora are both hourly expected at Spithead.
The screw frigate Amphion, 35, has been commissioned at Chatham by Captain Cochran. She is ordered to proceed to Sheerness, where she will take in a sufficient quantity of coals to make her trial trip, in order to test the efficiency of her engines and screw since the alterations she has undergone.
The paddle-wheel steam frigate Virago, 6, Commander M. Dunn, with the brig Ranger in tow, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday for Ireland.
The screw steam frigate Topaz, 51, Capt. the Hon. John W. S. Spencer, was towed on Wednesday from her moorings to the sheer hulk, to have her fan exchanged.
The screw steamship Absolute, 90, Capt. Schomberg, got up steam in Hamoaze on Wednesday, and went outside the Breakwater, and then returned into the Sound.
The screw steam troopship Himalaya, Commander John Seacombe, was removed on Wednesday from Keyham basin into Plymouth Sound. Yesterday (Thursday) morning she made an experimental trip outside the Breakwater.
It is stated that a portion of the armament of the screw steam frigate Orlando, 50, will consist of Sir William Armstrong's guns.
The screw steam frigate Liffey, 51, Capt. George W. Pressly, from Liverpool, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday evening.
The Duke of Somerset has appointed Captain John Moore, C.B., to be his private Secretary.
Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., Secretary of the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. Charles N. Knepe, to be his Private Secretary.
The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. H. H. Washington to the Imperieuse; Lieus. Henry Rogers, to the Brunswick; Lieut. William N. Tufnell, to the Terrible; Lieut. Robert Mansel, to the Xiphias; James Mitchell, Surgeon, to the Vulcan; and Robert Fulton, Surgeon, to the Topaz.

The Magistracy.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Norwood, Esq., No 11 Nelson street; and George Wesley Mansfield, Esq., No 10 Merrion-square South, to the Commission of the Peace for the City of Dublin.
Robert William Newton, Esq., of Hillmount, Waterside has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Derry, on the recommendation of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M. P.
THE CONSTABULARY.—Sub-Constables Smith and Clarke, of Newtonhamilton Constabulary, have resigned, with a view of emigrating to Australia. Clarke had fifteen years service and assigns the absence of promotion, and the smallness of the pay, as his principal reasons for the step he has taken. This is another argument shewing the necessity of acting promptly and justly towards the Constabulary, in regard to pay and promotion.—*Ibid*
The Lord Lieutenant has revoked license granted to carry fire arms to William Austin.

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Some French Infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces. The Piedmontese army suffered so severely that it is said to be incapable of forming a line of battle. The *Patrie* says the Emperor Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. General Dieu was reported dead. The Austrians had seven or eight generals and very many superior officers wounded. General Greschke was killed. The Austrian commanders are greatly embarrassed by the conduct of their Italian troops.

THE EMPEROR'S QUARTERS REMOVED TO VALTEGGIO.

VOLTA, JUNE 30.—(Official Despatch.)—The Emperor leaves this morning to establish his head-quarters at Valteggio. His Majesty is in perfect health. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive at Valteggio in the course of the day.

The special correspondent of *Saunders* writes from Paris:—It is certain with respect to Romagna that the King of Sardinia refuses all sorts of dictatorship, or protectorate, and will confine himself to the sending off some officers charged to maintain order, and to satisfy certain exigencies of public safety, without in any way interfering with the rights of the Pope.

REINFORCEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Enormous masses of French Soldiers are marching into Piedmont *via* Nice and Mount Cenis.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

An American gentleman, Mr. Perkins, of Boston, his wife, and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE WAR.

The *Invalide Russe* says:—"Austria ought to think seriously of peace. She is endeavouring to secure the support of Germany and Prussia; but in acquiring powerful allies she might, at the same time, array against her still more powerful enemies. In that case Europe would be inundated with blood, and for nothing else than to preserve Lombardy to Austria, though that province can never more belong to her morally." The *Independence* also states the new English Ministry has addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them, in language alike serious and firm, against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GERMANY.

The *Constitutionnel* argues that Germany is not in a financial condition to warrant the confederation taking up arms. While the announcement of the new loan of 2,000,000*l.* produced tenders for five times that amount, even Prussia could but obtain very little superior to the amount for a loan five times less.

The Bavarian Government, too, which asked for 10,000,000 francs, only obtained 3,000,000.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE JESUITS AT MILAN.

The people of Milan have made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, whom public rumour accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

THE SWISS TROOPS IN ITALY.

BERNE, JULY 1.—The Federal Council has made a communication to the Sardinian government on the subject of the ill-treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

OXFORD ELECTION.

Gladstone	...	...	...	1,050
Chandos	...	...	...	858
Majority				191

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Mr. Lindsay is to move for a committee of the whole house, to consider the question of removing the burdens and restrictions on merchant shipping.

WAR TREATIES.

Mr. Hadfield intends to move for copies of all treaties and conventions which engage this country to take up arms against any other country.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

Mr. Maguire has given notice of a motion, drawing attention to the necessity of granting a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

No time is yet fixed for Sir James Graham's motion for an inquiry into the administration of the army and the relations of the Horse Guards to the war department.

RUMOUROUS REJECTION OF OFFICE BY MR. COBDEN.

The *Manchester Examiner* believes Mr. Cobden will this day intimate to Lord Palmerston his decision not to join the new Administration. Mr. Cobden considers he can more efficiently promote the cause of progress and reform by not accepting office; but he will give government an independent support in all measures of which he can approve.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Lord Foley to be Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Earl of Ducie to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards; Sir W. Dunbar to be Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales; Lord A Page to be Chief Ebsenry to her Majesty; Earl Spencer to be Groom of the Stole to she Priuce Consort.

Forty-six Quartermasters who retired upon half-pay previous to the Crimean War, and had completed a service of thirty years, to have the honorary rank of Captains.

To be Consuls to the King of Sardinia—Mr. De Iarus, at Liverpool; and Mr. Bilton, at Liverpool.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds retain great firmness. The Railway Share Market exhibits a further advance. All other markets remain very firm.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

On the motion for the third reading of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill,

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY explained the circumstances under which a government guarantee should be given to a private company.

Some remarks were made on the same subject by Earl GRANVILLE and the Earl of DERBY, after which the bill was read a third time, and passed.

ATTORNEYS.

The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced a bill diminishing, by two years, the period during which articled attorneys are compelled to serve, when they had previously graduated at either university.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. BLACKBURNE.

Lord LYNDHURST defended the proposed appointment of Mr. Blackburne to the vacant judgeship. He bore testimony to the great knowledge and eligibility of the gentlemen, and his eminent qualifications for the office.

Lord CAMPBELL said he had not been influenced in making the appointment by any consideration but that of the fitness of Mr. Blackburne.

The appointment was further justified by Lords WENSLEYDALE and CRANWORTH.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Lord VINIAN having inquired what were the intentions of the government in reference to the Volunteer Rifle Corps,

The Earl of RIPON gave an explanation similar to that made by Mr. S. Herbert in the House of Commons.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE made some observations to the same effect, and, after a brief discussion the subjects dropped.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired whether the report was true that the Ministry intended to increase our naval expenditure, and took occasion to introduce a series of remarks touching the present war in Italy.

The Duke of SOMERSET declared that no exertions would be spared to place our navy on a proper footing. He entered at some length into the details of the subject, declaring it was the intention of the present government still further to extend the efforts of their predecessors, both in the building of ships, and still more in taking steps for manning them.

The Earl of HARDWICKE deplored that the country could not be considered safe without three fleets—one in the Channel, another in the Mediterranean, and the third in the German Ocean.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH alluded to the preparations made by the Emperor of the French, who would not rest till he had carried out the projects of the first Napoleon, and from whom an invasion of this country might be expected when he had exhausted the power of Austria.

Their lordships adjourned at 7.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Cobden took the oaths, and his seat for Rochdale did Lord Bury and Mr. M. Gibson, after their respective re-elections.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Sir J. SHELLEY asked the Secretary of State for War whether her Majesty's Government adopt the views of the late Administration with respect to volunteer corps, and whether they will be disposed to supply a sufficient quantity of arms.

Mr. S. HERBERT said the present Government intended to carry out the views of their predecessors with regard to rifle corps. Arms will be supplied to twenty-five per cent. of the volunteers. The principal conditions required were a safe locality for practice, and military instruction.

In reply to a further question, Mr. S. HERBERT said no application had been made for arming rifle corps in Ireland; the present set only referred to England, and an alteration would be necessary for Ireland.

KINGDOM OF OUDE.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for India whether the proclamation confiscating the soil of Oude to the Crown is being acted upon to that the whole rights of the Talookdars have been restored in many instances those of the pessentry are considered to be forfeited.

Sir C. WOOD no further confiscation was in progress, the Talookdars having sent in their submission.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, [illegible] Lord J. RUSSELL said there would be no [illegible] strong objections to the production of the reports made by the military commissioners sent to the head-quarters of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian armies.

ADJOURNED MANIFESTO OF MR. GILPIN.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. STANLEY called the attention of the house to a statement made to that house, and at a public meeting at Northampton, that an offer had been made to Mr. Gilpin by the agents of the late government to influence his vote in Parliament, and called upon the Secretary of the Poor Law Board to communicate letters referred to by him, with the name of the persons from whom they originated, to the house. Mr. Dennis had stated that the offer was not a pecuniary one, but related to an appointment. That offer was said to have come from a lady, and held out the prospect of a colonial governorship if Mr. Gilpin gave his vote for Lord Derby. As Mr. Gilpin had made political capital out of the affair, it became necessary that further inquiry should be instituted, and that the house should be enabled to judge whether the charge was true or false.

Mr. GILPIN could only repeat what he had already said, that an offer had been made to him, tending to bias his political conduct; that he could not trace it to the agents of the Conservative party, and that he had not intended to pursue the matter further; and he was surprised that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Stanley should require him to give up the name of the lady under such circumstances, which he declined to do.

Mr. PALK, in reference to the charge made by Mr. Stanley, that the late elections had been improperly influenced by the Conservatives, called upon him for a substantiation of the truth of the charge.

Mr. CLAY thought such a matter ought not to be treated seriously. If such an offer had been meant in earnest, it would not have been made to Mr. Gilpin.

After some remarks from Mr. BRADY, the matter dropped.

INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the late Secretary for India if he was aware, when he proceeded on Thursday, the 21st of April last, to receive and adjudicate upon the tenders invited to be sent in for the Indian loan, of the fact of the Austrian *ultimatum* to Sardinia having been made known to her Majesty's government on the previous evening by a telegram from Vienna, and also by a written communication from his Excellency the French Ambassador to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. As the market was greatly influenced by the last news, it ought not to be withheld at such a time.

Lord STANLEY said neither himself nor any one else engaged in the negotiation of the loan, or of the Indian department, were aware of the intelligence respecting the Austrian ultimatum, until the tenders for the loan were finally adjudicated on. Shis was done at one in the afternoon. The ultimatum was communicated at a Cabinet Council for the first time at four the same evening.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HENNESSY asked Sir J. Pakington what steps the late Board of Admiralty had taken with reference to the complaints which had been submitted to the board respecting the treatment of Roman Catholic sailors in the Royal Navy.

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied that he had written to Lord Derby on the subject of the late memorial addressed to him, admitting that Roman Catholic sailors were not upon the same footing with soldiers of the same religion, and that they ought to be so placed. He further showed that the majority of the complaints were well founded. The impending change of the Government only prevented his conceding such points as could fairly be allowed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE warned the house that this was but the first of a series of combined attacks upon the Established Church, against which it behoved them to be on their guard.

DIVORCE.

Mr. E. JAMES asked the Attorney-General if it is the intention of her Majesty's government to bring in any measure to remedy the delay which now exists in the trial of causes in the Matrimonial and Divorce Court, and to direct his attention to the arrear of causes now existing in that court.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL showed that the actual business now before the court was not to be taken as a proof of what it was likely to be hereafter, as many of the causes now under trial referred to circumstances which occurred many years ago. It was, however, in contemplation to give additional strength to the court.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

NEWSPAPERS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Newspaper Bill,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he should not oppose the motion, reserving his opinion on several points, especially that of doing away with the registration of newspaper proprietors.

The bill was then read a second time.

JURY TRIALS, SCOTLAND.

The Jury Trials (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE obtained leave to bring in a bill amending the law relative to weights and measures.

The house adjourned at a quarter-past six, p.m.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Saturday, Noon.
(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

Paris, Saturday.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:—

Valigio, Friday.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.—The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men led by Prince Napoleon have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way as I have left a corps d'armee at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passage of the Tyrol.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following official bulletin of the Battle of Solferino:—

The force of the armies amounted from 280,000 to 270,000. The new artillery produced terrible effect. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence the heaviest guns could not reply and covered the plain with dead. The loss of the French is 730 officers put *hors d' combat*, 130 of which were killed, and 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are 7 Colonels and 6 Lieut.-Colonels; and among the wounded are 5 Generals.

VIENNA, JULY 1ST.

The Austrian Correspondant says the loss at the Battle of the 24th ult. (as yet ascertained) is 1,900 killed, and 8,100 wounded. Further information will be published.

VERONA, July 1st, via Vienna.—The Emperor is in perfect health since the 24th June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

PARIS, SATURDAY, JULY 2.—There is an impression that the severity of the losses on both sides in the war will increase the prospects of any pacific diplomatic intervention that may be contemplated.

The *Times* publishes details by an eye witness of the massacre at Perugia, and devotes an article to the subject.

The standard of recruits for the Royal Marine Light Infantry has been reduced for growing lads of 18 to five feet four inches.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says the King of Sardinia has refused all dictatorship or protectorate in the Pontifical States, and will confine himself to sending officers charged with the maintenance of good order to satisfy certain exigens es of opinion, without in any way interfering with the rights of the Pope.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed last night that the Emperor will probably remain in Italy. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has just left Verona.

FINANCES OF THE SMALL GERMAN STATES.

The *Times* states the bodies of Rothschild, at Frankfort, has taken a new Hesse Darmstadt loan of 8,000,000 guilders at 93. The Grand Duchy of Baden, is also about to issue 2,000,000 guilders at 4 per cent. Railway bonds at 74½.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The tenders for the Panama route were declared yesterday. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have not tendered, but the Royal Mail Company have. The result will not be known for several days.

MR. COBDEN AND THE CABINET.

Mr. Cobden has declined to accept the Cabinet seat which was reserved for him at the formation of the present Administration. The *Post* says that Mr. Cobden came to the conclusion that the consistant purposes of his public life will be best promoted by his remaining an independant member of Parliament. In his capacity however it is to be expected that he will give a kindly support to the present administration.

The *Times* remarks that the liberal party will hear of Mr. Cobden's decision with great regret, and asks how are the middle classes to be represented if such appointments are thrown away. Mr. Cobden's presence and that of Mr. Gibbs, in the Cabinet would have represented the substantial defeat of the old Whig monopoly office, the man who could unite in his own person the three qualities of parliamentary orator, popular leader and Cabinet Minister, would be no insignificant personage at a time like the present. As a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Cobden's opinions would carry with them great weight, even though he might be outvoted by his colleagues in the long run. It is in the Cabinet that the discussion of measures takes place, there is the true battle ground originally started, sometimes considered, compromised or denied. The *Morning Post* announces that the vacant office of President of the Board of Trade will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Gibson; the Cabinet will thus remain composed of 15 members.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—Yesterday (being the third day chiefly for the polling of the residents), Gladstone's majority again rose steadily throughout the day; he has gained 70 votes more than on the first day, and is 192 above the Opposition have polled in addition to their number.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News' City Article).

The Funds opened with a strong appearance, owing to the continued rise on the Paris Bourse, the favourable overseas returns and the decline of neutrality reiterated by the dissidents attaining a fresh rise of ¼ per cent., however, gradually became dull in the afternoon, and were 1 below those of yesterday; in the other departments of the Stock Exchange (the Foreign very well maintained. In the discount market the choicest paper was taken at 2½ per cent. The preparations are now being made for the bills maturing on the 4th, Monday. A further sum of £20,000 in Australian gold was taken to the bank to-day: a fresh parcel of about £10,000 in Russian gold came to hand, and was taken for transmission abroad.

(From the Times' City Article).

The English Funds opened this morning at fresh improvement of ¼ and have remained without further change to close. In the Discount Market there is considerable activity and the applications at the Bank have again being rather numerous.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from rates of last post. Railway market has been firm in its character although in the more speculative British silks, a slight re-action has taken place. The United kingdom, aggregate traffic shows an increase of £23,550, for the week ending June 26th. There was no change of importance in American securities. The Colonial produce markets during the week have been rather dull. Monday's steamer for India and China will take out £292,000 in silver, and £4,461 in gold.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss on the day of Solferino, amounted to from 16 to 18,000 men, divided as follow:—

Neill's corps, 6 to 7,000; Hilliers' corps, nearly 5,000; M'Mahon's corps, 2,500; Canrobert's, 1,000. There are besides the casualties in the artillery and special corps. The public are dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 28th, states, that some days were expected to elapse before complete receipts of the losses of the Austrians on the 24th could be received. The same writer asserts that the Italian regiments have become very difficult to manage, and that the men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighbourhood of Trieste a whole battalion raised a cry in favor of Victor Emmanuel.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag has been detected taking deserters on board after dark. The Municipal body of Vienna have waited on the Minister of the Interior offering to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to depatch their garrison at Vienna to the seat of war. The ship "Francis Henry" has arrived at Plymouth to-day in 87 days from Melbourne.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

TURIN, FRIDAY, JULY 1.—The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY) ELECTION.

Gladstone, ...	943
Chandos, ...	733

CLONMEL ELECTION, FRIDAY.—Mr. Bagwell returned without opposition.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—JULY 1.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account	93¾
New Threes	93¼ ⅜

NOON PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅝
New Threes	93⅜

Caledonian 80½ ⅜; Eastern Counties, 50½; East Lancashire, 94½; Great Northern, 85½; Great Western, 86½, 6½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½; London and North Western, 93¾, ⅜; London and South Western, 92½; Midland, 100¾, 100; North British, 55½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 82½; York and North Midland, 72½.

Consols opened firm and advanced to 93⅝ buyers, and are now steady at 93 to ⅜; not much doing; shares also opened firm, and the advanced rates of yesterday fully maintained, and in some cases further improvement has taken place; Canadians steady; French firm.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols for Account	93⅝
New Threes	93½ ⅜

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅝
New Threes	93⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅝
New Threes	93⅝ ⅜

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 1ST.—Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of Wheat, but small of Barley, Oats, and Flour. Little business doing in Wheat or Flour, but sellers firm in prices. Barley and Oats more inquired after, at rather more money. Flour, no variation.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 1.—Sales of the week 56,410 bags, including 1,300 on speculation, and 11,500 for export. Quotations of fair without change in Mobile and Orleans, below last week. In upland stock, 744,200 bales. Imports to-day till 4 of week, 40,684 bales. Sales to-day probably about 7,000 or 8,000 without change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 1.—Tone of market quiet, but prices very firm, especially of cloths for available supply of which is extremely limited. Yarns also very steady, excepting East India shirtings. Our market has scarcely varied 1s. 8d. during the last six weeks either in cloths or yarns.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JULY 1ST.—Good supply of wheat at to-day's market, which meets a slow sale at barely the prices of last week. Barley nominal. Beans steady. Oats and shelling unaltered.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, JULY 1.—All 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.

CORN EXCHANGE MARKET, JULY 1.—Firsts, 101s.; seconds, 97s.; thirds, 91s.; fourths, 84s.; fifths, 68s.; 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 31.—Red wheat, 22s.; oats, 13s. to 15s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, E., fine. Arrived—James Hackett, Nantes, Cork; Valparaiso Caller; Mary Sweet, Cadiz, Cork; City of Baltimore (s.s.), Liverpool, New York, and proceeded; Aribaston, Odessa, and Falmouth, Cork.

BELFAST.—Sailed, June 29—Rover, Cardiff; Star of the Sea, Whitehaven. 30th—Tamora (s.s.), London; Junius, Troon; St. Anna, Swansea.

WIND AND WEATHER.—JULY 1.

ENGLISH.—Chatham, N.E.; Dover, N.E.; Deal, N., cloudy; Gravesend, E.; Birmingham, N.E.; Manchester, N.E., dull; Huddersfield, N.E., dull; Bradford, N., fine; Sheffield, dull; Leeds, N., fine; Wakefield, S.E.; Kendal, S., fine; Goole, N.W., cloudy; Newcastle, N.E., dull; Sunderland, N.N.E.; Liverpool, E.S.E., fine.

IRISH.—Belfast, E. by S., fine; Derry, N.E., fine; Colraine, S., fine; Enniskillen, N.E., fine; Armagh, W., sultry; Lurgan, S.E., fine; Dundalk, N.E., fine; Newry, N.E., fine; Cork, S.E., dull; Limerick, W., fine; Waterford, N.W., fine; Queenstown, E., fine; Kingstown, S.E., fine; Bray, N.E., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, E., fine; Ayr, N.E., fine; Dumfries, S., fine; Gatehouse, S.W., fine; Girvan, E., fine; Greenock, calm; Glasgow, N.E. by E., fine; Irvine, S.E., fine; Newtown-Stewart, S.E., fine; Paisley, S.W., fine; Port-Glasgow, S.E., fine; Stranraer, E., fine; Troon, E., fine; Wigton, E., fine.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols						
Do. Do. Account	93½	93⅝	93⅝		93½ ⅝	93⅝ ⅜
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93½	93½	93½ ⅜			93⅝
Ditto Account	93½	93½	93½ ⅜			93⅝
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	shut.
Ditto for account 9th July	93½ ⅝
Ditto for the new Account 10th August	93⅝
New 3 per cent Stock	93½ ⅜
Ditto for account 9th July	93½ ⅜
Ditto for New Account 10th August ...	93⅝
Bank Stock	shut

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Wicklow 5 per cent. of £1000	109½
Great Southern and Western 4½ per cent. of £500	100½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Bank	85
Grand Canal Company, ...	88

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited	4

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western	105
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	51½
Ditto Half Shares	25½ ⅜

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	95
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	90

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Friday, July 1st.

The English Funds opened steady in London this morning at an advance of an ⅛ and continued so at 9 a.m. The Bourse opened in comparison each yesterday at an ⅛. The Market here was very steady, at 93½ 93 for consols on account and 93⅝ buyer account. Now Threes a shade better for cash and account, and for new account 93⅝.

Joint Stock Banks—Hold for. Dublin Discount Co. doing in Bank. City Debentures not dealt in; Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Debentures, Dublin and Wicklow improved 3s. 6d. Ostend Shares of 1859 (½), ½ buyers to-day; Ostend (½), ½ buyers; Royal Canal Shares 6½ at 6¾; Royal Canal Bonds sellers at 93½. Shares of Dublin Steam Packet Company sellers at 6; Commercial Gas sellers at 4½; Dublin Gas sellers at 6; Consumers Gas sellers at 4½; Dublin Steam Packet Company's Preference Shares improved, sellers at 5; General Steam Navigation Company's Preference Shares sellers at 5½; Dublin Steam Packet Company's Preference Shares sellers at 5½; Dublin Steam Packet Company's Deferred Shares sellers at 3½; Dublin Steam Packet Company's Deferred Shares sellers at 3½; Dublin Steam Packet Company's Deferred Shares sellers at 3

STATE OF NAPLES.

(From the Correspondent of the Times).

NAPLES, JUNE 25.—Judging from what has been done, and that which has not been done, the Filangieri Ministry has made what we call a *fiasco*. The amnesty decrees, which I have already analysed, are an evident deceit, and have excited great resentment and indignation. Meanwhile, the few who are pardoned by the decree of the 16th are still in prison. I have heard only of seven priests who were confined in the prison of Concordia having been liberated. There is no little faith in this country, in point of fact, that many doubt whether the amnesties will be let loose. And precedents justify the doubt. In the beginning the year a prisoner in Procida applied for his liberation under a decree issued at that time, and was told that as a political prisoner he was pardoned, but that he must still remain for theft, his crime having been that in the Revolution of Calabria he had obeyed superior orders in taking the public funds for the use of the camp. One would have imagined that the greater would have absorbed the lesser offence, but not so is it in Naples; and it is imagined that upon similar excuses many will be detained who ought to be freed. Another precedent is that of the 66 who received a commutation of punishment in March last, and are yet wearing irons in Procida. That the recent decrees were nothing but a clap-trap to take in England, not France—for, depend upon it, she is wide awake—is clear to me from the fact that, while only those condemned for offences committed in 1848 and 1849 are amnestied, all are detained in prison who committed political offences later than that time. I mentioned many of this class in my last letter, and I now add, that in the provinces, even so late as 1858, men have been condemned to five years' imprisonment for uttering words calculated to create disorder. In short, my impression is that, whatever the name may be, the spirit of the Government is unchanged. What has been done has been to carry out a very narrow measure, which was meted out prospectively by a dying father for his son—just enough to gull England, and to place her in the undignified position of supporting a Government which does nothing for the internal development of the country, and prohibits all sympathy with Italians.

The persons, I believe 28 in number, who were arrested for the demonstration of the 7th inst., are still in prison, to which many, being gentlemen, were conducted on foot, and manacled. From the police they have been handed over to the judicial power, and the Attorney-General is now preparing the *requisitorio* against them. Does this give any indication of progress? It is a wise, a prudent act, when Italy is in a ferment.

As an instance, too, of the double policy of the government, it is said that while the police were beating and imprisoning the people for showing sympathy with the allies, a telegraphic message was sent to Canofari, the Neapolitan Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, to proceed to the camp and congratulate the Emperor and the King on the result of the battle of Magenta. A Minister-Plenipotentiary and a Secretary from the ducal house of Bovino have been appointed to Turin. On Wednesday night there was a disturbance at the Medical College, an institution which made itself celebrated in 1799 and 1848. The members of it are for the most part provincials, young men from 18 to 20 or 22 years old. You might have seen them any day walking through the streets of Naples, two and two, like small boys, with their dry nurses at the head and the tail. Every province contributes a certain annual sum to its support, and has the right to send two students gratuitously every year. Generally speaking, therefore, they are a well-informed class, and the students watch the progress of events, and are ill capable of submitting to petty annoyances by the present rector. One was said to have been guilty of the enormous offence of not taking off his hat to one of the Royal family, and he was placed in *vitiro* with a view to expulsion. At supper on the following evening there was a kind of barring out. Plates, tumblers, and decanters were hurled at the rector, who fled for his life. The police interfered, the Swiss were called in, and 14 were marched up to the Prefecture on the next morning, and others later in the day, so that we have another batch of prisoners, whose great offence it has been that they resisted the systematic annoyances of their tyrannical rector. It will appear singular to Englishmen, lovers of law and order, that those who speak or write of Naples invariably do so in opposition to the nominal supporters of law and order; but it is inevitable, for power is almost always in this country first the fomenter of disorder, and secondly the avenger of its own acts. I spoke in my last of the arrest of some of the telegraph *employés*, and of no less a man than of the Inspector-General, Bozza. His history is this:—A spy of Austria in 1848, he was obliged to fly after feigning the patriot and betraying his countrymen. Such a person was not unacceptable in Naples; he possessed high qualities for the Two Sicilies, brought with him letters from Radetzky for the Queen, and succeeded. As Inspector-General he had his separate bureau, and three clerks, who were instructed in the manipulation of a machine he had erected by two of the regular *employés*. For some time the foreign intelligence had been found to be in a state of extraordinary confusion. Suspicion was awakened, a watch was set, and the facts detailed in my last discovered. On a domiciliary visit being made in the house of Bozza many compromising documents were found, and the keys to several lists of ciphers. The judicial inquiry will terminate shortly, and it is said that the affair will be arranged. Very likely, as in the affair of the conspiracy in favour of the Count Irani, it will be found prudent to cover it up.

On the 22nd inst. his Majesty visited Capua, and addressed a portion of the troops about to leave for the frontier. Six battalions of 5,000 men have been sent off under the command of General Pianelli and Brigadier Benedicti. These are to serve as a *colonne mobile*, and guard the whole frontier. I am told, however, that the army is in a most wretched state, having no ambulance or ammunition, or officers, and would be unable to take the field with any credit or chance of success. The men there are, and that is all; this being one of the consequences of Ferdinand II. choosing to play the universal genius and do everything himself.

On Wednesday last a telegram from the Foreign office, for Mr. Elliott, arrived in Naples on the seventh day after it had been despatched. It contained orders from Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Elliott to remain in Naples until further instructions. The general feeling and hope, therefore, are that Mr. Elliott will be appointed permanently there. He has had several communications with Baron Brenier, and I am happy to say that there appears to be the best understanding between them, and so far a common line of action marked out by England and France.

On Wednesday, half Naples was alarmed by hearing platoon firing and seeing smoke rising in the Toledo. They were reminded of the 15th of May, 1848—and barbers and midwives are said to have made a harvest. The truth is, that the army celebrated a public funeral ceremony in honour of Ferdinand II. The Church ceremonies were performed in the Church of Spirito Santo, and the military honors rendered in the Toledo. Minute guns were fired all the morning from the forts.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

After the Austrians had for the second time abandoned Lonato and Castiglione, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equi-distant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, towards Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when in the night of the 23rd the Austrian army crossed the Mincio in forty different parts by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and the French forces, and to try to deal with them separately. So little did the French expect a battle, that on the previous night a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off side de camp after side de camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the successions of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous bound forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, the French once made a stand, and recovered some part of the ground. It was like a hail storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. Montebello at the right and hill were the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Forey, who commanded also Lowdly's division, and had under him a division

general in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, selected the Niel, M'Mahon, and the Imperial Guard, and formed the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and, after some desperate encounters, the bugles began to sound the the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer on the extreme right as having burst over the field when the fight was at its thickest, and under the cover of the darkness and rain the Austrians made a last splendid burst, and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, or at least to get to Volta and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly sent to the right about.—*Morning Herald (Second Edition).*

The *Weiner Zeitung* of June 26 contains the following official telegram from the seat of war:—

VERONA, June 25.—On the 23d inst. the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th instant to Guidizzolo and Castiglione, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at two o'clock, or thereabouts, in the morning of the 24th inst. The right wing, which was formed by the 2d army, under the General of Cavalry, Count Schlick, maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until two o'clock in the afternoon, and the 1st army (the left wing), under the General of Artillery, Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and, after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 5th corps d'armée. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the 1st and 7th corps d'armée, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the 8th corps d'armée, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3rd and 9th corps, which were supported by the 11th corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several most brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the 1st army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm. Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambana, Volta, and Goito were still occupied by our troops.

RUMOURS OF NEGOCIATIONS.

A Berlin letter in the *Hamburg News* says that "it may be considered as certain that the Prussian government has opened negociations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of mediation.—Such a proceeding cannot but be approved of."

In like manner a letter from Vienna, in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, reports—"It may be readily seen from the official communications that the slaughter on the 24th was frightful. The war has now been going on for two months, two pitched battles and several smaller combats have been fought, and already an army has been sacrificed which would formerly have sufficed for a long war. It is generally believed in well-informed circles that the next mail will bring an account of an armistice, which will serve as the basis for negociations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved."

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The official announcement to-day of the French crossing the Mincio was anticipated by my letter of Monday, that all-important operation having been performed leisurely, and not in hot haste, a pursuit which might have had untoward results. In point of fact, the campaign being altogether under the personal direction of Napoleon III., the known phlegm, as well as pluck, of that personage, is a warrant that no ill-considered haste will give Hess a chance. Franz Joseph, whom I described yesterday as likely to be intercepted from all escape back to Vienna, has taken time by the forelock, and is already "out" of the quadrangle. The ferocious D'Urban is made Governor of Verona.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Mincio, the Italian regiments having been already removed out of the temptation, and sent to the Tyrol. The *Times* compares this great fight to the battle of Leipsic, the object being to imply that all Germany *sous, as then*, is in arms against France. Germany is but poorly represented in this wretched cause, and Croats, Moravians, Gallicians, &c. &c., are not Teutonic. Leipsic was the "people's battle;" *this* is a fight for *concordat and concessions*. The only possible point of similarity in the cases is, that the same Marquay d'Hilliers who lost an arm at Leipsic, was ready to lose another on this field, had not General Auger kindly taken that part of the performance off his hands.

It is officially known here to-day that the fresh *corps d'armée* of 30,000 French, under Prince Jerome, with 12,000 Tuscans, and 2,000 *Chasseurs des Appennins* under General Ulloa, have effected a junction with the right wing of the main army, and now operate in concert against Mantua. No tidings of the gunboat flotilla having entered any of the mouths of the Po has yet reached Paris, nor are small steamers likely to venture without an adequate land force to support their advance. Yet the entrance of the Po is utterly incapable of defence, though there is a foreign garrison at Commachio in the Lagunes, the unhaviguable character of which is sung by Tasso—

Dove impaludo
Nel seni di Commachio il nostro mare.—*Cant. 1, v. 87.*

The Romagnas is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of as many thousand volunteers who would have deterred Antonelli from that sanguinary experiment. A letter in *Le Nord* to-day, from Florence (June 23), gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General) Schmidt urges in excuse is, that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and 90 men shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as before the city was usurped by Paul III. it counted 30,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss," and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible lawless and native-land-less burglars.

The municipal authorities at Brussels having decreed that statutes should be forthwith erected on the spot before the town hall, where in the days of the bloody Duke of Alva the two champions of the Low Countries, Count d'Egmont and Count Horn, were beheaded by order of the dismal Philippe II. of Spain, the Ultra-montane faction has made a protest on behalf of the murderer of Don Carlos and the cause of universal tyranny. *L'Emancipation Belge* of to-day, faithful to the instincts of these wretched fanatics, calls the martyrs of this early struggle against despotism in Church and State "rebels and traitors." History, poetry, and painting have consecrated their glorious memory; the screech owl alone hoots from its haunt of gloom.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Accounts from the Adriatic state that the French fleet now at Ancona, and consisting of five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine brigs, nine gunboats, and two three-masters, has with it many troops and large supplies of provisions and ammunition; and that Admiral Bouet is about to open sealed orders.

A Vienna letter of the 24th ult., in the *National Gazette* of Berlin says:—

"The first rumours of an engagement on the Mincio were spread yesterday morning, and a success was hoped for, inasmuch as it was stated that the Piedmontese had fallen back. The blow was therefore all the graver when the terrible truth became known by the French *Moniteur*, and when the statement of that journal was confirmed by Austrian accounts. Little by little profound discouragement spreads through the population. Gyulai has retired, but the chief has always confidence in his star at the head of the army, and yet the result remains the same. It may be read, more from the official communications, and the slaughter on that fatal field. The war has now been going on for two months, two pitched battles and several smaller conflicts have been fought, and already an army has been sacrificed which would formerly have sufficed for a long war. It is generally believed in well-informed circles that the next mail will bring an account of an armistice, which will serve as the basis for negociations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved.

"Another letter from Vienna says:—

"Among those who fell in the battle of the 24th, we regret to have to mention that of a simple trooper of the name of Charles Gyulai, the younger brother of the Field-Marshal, who fell at the head of his men. The Emperor has conferred the Order of Maria Theresa on the deceased."

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Earl GRANVILLE then rose and said,—Your lordships are already aware, from what fell from the noble earl opposite (Malmesbury) last, of the reasons which induced her Majesty's late Government to take the constitutional course of resigning their offices. I then received the great and unexpected honor of being commanded by her Majesty to attempt to form an Administration. There is no one in this house more sensible of the insufficiency of my own abilities for that task, but I was determined that having once undertaken it, no diffidence of mine should prevent me persevering with it as long as I thought any public utility could arise from my efforts. But as soon as I found that a better and a stronger arrangement might be made, I at once requested her Majesty to absolve me from the office. That the resignation of it relieved me from a sense of great personal responsibility your lordships will readily believe, and I gave it up with feelings of loyal gratitude to my Sovereign and deep respect for those public men with whom I had occasion to communicate. Since that time Lord Palmerston has formed an Administration. With regard to the question of Parliamentary Reform I have only to state that while it is one of the subjects which will engage the most anxious consideration of her Majesty's government, they will think it both their duty and their privilege to bring it before Parliament as soon as Parliament shall meet again. There is another subject connected with home affairs which greatly occupies public attention at this moment. I allude to the national defences (hear, hear). There have been rumours of an unfounded character with regard to the intentions of the government as to the naval defences. I am happy to say that the notice which my noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) has given of asking a question on that subject to-morrow will give an early opportunity to Her Majesty's government of stating what are their intentions. Her Majesty's government think that this country should be in a proper state of defence (cheers). There is nothing more deplorable than the system of all the great European nations arming one against another, spending their money in great armies and great fleets (hear, hear), driving each other into useless expenditure, and taking away from the productive labour of the respective countries (hear, hear). But this is a question that cannot be settled by one nation alone. This country is not so separated commercially or politically, or, I will add, geographically, from the other parts of Europe as to justify this, one of the most powerful and most wealthy of nations, in not making a proper expenditure, not only to place it in a proper state of defence against invasion, as to which I see no possible ground for alarm (cheers), but also to make an invasion of it an impossibility (cheers), and to place it in that position in which it ought to be when the time comes for diplomatic arrangements. I think it would be quite out of place for me to go back into the grounds or occasions of the war in Italy. That war will engage the first and most serious consideration of her Majesty's government. The great difficulty with regard to our foreign affairs at this moment appears to me to be the avoiding any false step which might entail fatal consequences upon Europe and upon this country. It has been the opinion of all the statesmen of both parties, both those connected with the late government and those connected with this side of the House, and it is certainly the opinion of the great majority of the people of this country, that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to maintain a strict and *bona fide* neutrality with reference to the war in Italy—to use every endeavour to keep this country out of war, but at the same time, if possible, and as clearly as possible, to restore peace to Europe (hear, hear). I admit the dignified and graceful tone in which the noble earl made that statement. I recognize in it that acknowledgment of the general feeling of Parliament, and of the country, which I believe exists, that her Majesty's government must be carried on, and although I cannot hope that his forbearance will endure for any long time upon mere party questions, yet I derive from that statement the greatest possible assurance that whenever the national interests of the country do require it, all parties in the State, as heretofore, will be found unanimously aiding in whatever is requisite to maintain the real interests and honour of the country (cheers).

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, which did not reach the gallery,

The Duke of RUTLAND said he was glad to hear from the noble earl that Her Majesty's Government intended to maintain a strict and *bona fide* neutrality with reference to the war in Italy, but he could not help calling to mind a statement made by the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he represented that the war was greatly owing to the Power and that that one Power was Austria. That statement was not borne out by the facts of the case, and was not in accordance with a strict and *bona fide* neutrality. (Hear.) He thought that the war was not owing in the first instance to Austria, or to the Emperor of the French but was owing to Sardinia. (Hear hear.) It was clear that Sardinia intended to make good against Austria the complaints which had been urged, while Count Cavour admitted that Austria had not violated any treaties. If it were to come to this, that treaties were not to be respected, he wanted to know how the peace, good government, and liberty of any nation could be preserved. Treaties were of value in protecting the strong against the weak, and still more valuable in protecting the weak against the strong. He was anxious, at all events, to take this opportunity of thanking his noble friend (the Earl of Malmesbury) for the moderation and patience, combined with zeal and ability, which he had displayed in his endeavours to maintain the peace of Europe (cheers). Though, unfortunately, his noble friend was not successful in that object, he did not succeed in maintaining a strict and impartial neutrality and keeping England free from the horrors of war (hear). It was at the moment when the three Powers engaged in deadly conflict, and when no one could tell on what shore the next wave of war would break, that the Opposition felt it their duty to turn out the late government, not because they did not fully and impartially represent the feelings of the country but in order that the present ministers might by some fortuitous chance form another government which would carry out the policy so ably followed by his noble friend. He begged to read an extract from the speech of Mr. Cobden at Liverpool, which certainly did not agree with the noble sentiment they had just heard from the President of the Council. Mr. Cobden said, "The Americans look with some dread at the amount of preparations which are making in England for the purpose, to use the language of those gentlemen who are in the habit of speaking in public, of meeting any eventualities. Now, the opinion of the United States is that war between two great Powers of the continent does not involve any more danger to England than if they were at peace and keeping their armies unemployed. I heard opinions in America expressed to this effect,—'If I were in a merchant ship and saw two pirates, I should be much more easy if they were fighting each other than if they were standing aloof ready to bear down upon me.' (laughter.) He rejoiced most sincerely to hear from the noble earl that the armaments of the country were to be kept up, so as not only to meet but to prevent the possibility of invasion (hear, hear.) He did not know whether Mr. Cobden had accepted office, but if he had he hoped Mr. Cobden would renounce such opinions as he expressed at Liverpool, and adopt those of the noble earl in their stead (cheers.) He admitted that the Emperor had treated this country with a loyalty and frankness for which we should be ever grateful, but now that he had roused the passions of the French army he could not say to that army, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further" (hear, hear.) The Emperor could not restrain the French army, and no one could say what events might happen (cheers.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY said.—I should not think of troubling your lordships this evening if I had not been obliged to wait for some time before I was able to answer certain charges made by eminent members of the present government, and by the Prime Minister, with respect to that part of the policy of the late government for which I was more particularly responsible. On the last night that we met in this house, my noble friend, the President of the Council, if he did not make charges, certainly made two or three insinuations of neglect, in which, I think, he must now confess that he was mistaken. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, he insinuated that her Majesty's late government had not taken such measures as were desirable to prepare for the events which subsequently took place between Austria and France and Sardinia. He asked with the conviction, no doubt, that such was not the fact, whether, early in the month of February, or within three weeks of Parliament meeting, the late government had done anything to put a stop to the then unfortunate state of things. The noble earl, if he has had time, and has taken the trouble to read the books which I have placed on your lordships' table, must confess that we did all we possibly could at the period to which he alluded to prevent what subsequently occurred. (Cheers.) As early as the 16th of January her Majesty's late government addressed both the Courts of Paris and Vienna, entreating them to use their utmost efforts to come to some understanding, they being the only two Powers which, by acting in concert, could stop the calamities we foresaw, and prevent the war which was impending. I will not trouble your lordships by reading any extract, but I do not believe that any language could be stronger, or any advice more candidly put forward than was addressed to those two Courts on that occasion. (Cheers.) My noble friend went on to mention that Lord Cowley's mission was invested with great secrecy, and therefore said that it had no ulterior object. You will find in the blue-book that before Lord Cowley left Paris he had a personal conversation with the Emperor, that the Emperor drew up a memorandum of points which he wished to be settled by the Court of Austria, that those points were afterwards drawn up by Count Walewski, and that nothing could be more particular and exact than the objects for which Lord Cowley went to Vienna (Cheers.) I do not deny that in this respect also my noble friend will have to find fault with the conduct of the Court of Vienna, which, after all, is the principal party to be blamed for the failure of the negociations. Probably the result is perfectly satisfactory. If so, I can only say that I am glad of it, for I am sure that no one can be more anxious than I am for the maintenance of peace. I have alluded to these matters because I thought it due to myself and my colleagues that the charges made against us should be refuted. I am glad to find that the noble earl has not thought it necessary to call for the production of the correspondence which has been lately laid before the house, it appeared that the late government had adopted every course within their power to maintain the honour and dignity of England in reference to late disagreements abroad, that they had observed a strict neutrality, and recommending that the present government should maintain a similar policy (cheers from the Conservative side of the house).

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. BRADY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he intended introducing any measure this session for the alteration of the laws in reference to landlords and tenants in Ireland?

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject should receive the attention of the government, but he could not give the hon. gentleman any more satisfactory answer at present.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON rose in a full house to make a statement according to the usual custom when a new Ministry enters upon office. It was well known to everybody that upon the failure of his noble friend Lord Granville to form an Administration he was called upon by her Majesty to form a government.—There had been an agreement between himself and the noble lord the member for the City of London, that whichever of them might be called upon to form an administration, they would act cordially together.—When he was called upon, the noble lord immediately co-operated with him, and undertook one of the most important departments that could be connected with any government. He had been able to gather around him men of great ability and experience, and he was therefore enabled to present to the country an administration which he trusted would secure and command the confidence of the house and the country. In many respects the duty he had been called upon to perform was very agreeable one to his own feelings, for he had an opportunity of asking the assistance of personal and political friends, most, whose talents, zeal, and ability in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them entitled them, not only to the esteem and acknowledgment, but to the approbation of their fellow men (hear, hear.) The administration having been formed it now became its duty to consider, in the present state of the business before Parliament, what course of proceeding it would be its duty to propose to the house. There were two great questions which prominently occupied the attention of the public; the one, the state of our foreign relations as connected with the important events now going on in the South of Europe, and the other, the amendment of the laws regarding the representation of the people in Parliament, which had so recently and so anxiously engaged the attention of Parliament and the country. The course which the government intended to pursue with regard to the past, was that which had been chalked out by those who had preceded the present government in office, and which had been generally recommended by the country, namely, a strict neutrality in the contests now raging (hear, hear). He trusted that nothing would occur which would have the effect of involving this country in hostilities, for although we had strong sympathies with those who were engaged in the war, those sympathies were so common that it would be unpardonable in any government to involve this country in the dispute (cheers). It would be the duty of the government, as he had no doubt it would have been the duty of the last government, to avail themselves of any favourable opportunities that might occur in the course of those events to tender the good offices of England, either separately or conjointly with other powers, in order to restore to Europe the blessings of peace; but he was sure that the house would feel that steps of that kind ought not to be lightly taken—that a great country like this ought not to interpose its offices until they saw that the march of events showed that its advice would be acceptable, for lightly and without due consideration to commit the country to steps of that sort would be derogatory to the dignity of the country, and most prove to be practically useless. With regard to the other question, the amendment of the laws connected with the representation of the people in Parliament, it would be needless for him to say that, considering the time of the year, considering how short a period must elapse before the return of August, and probably of September, when they must expect a thin attendance, and considering the amount of unavoidable business the House had to go through, it would be trifling with so great and important a subject as Parliamentary reform if the government introduced it during the present session. It would be the endeavour and the determination of the government to avail themselves of the earliest moment of next session to introduce a bill, and upon this point he could give the assurance of himself and his colleagues. When that session would be most desired very much upon the course of business. He wished to withhold any opinion on that subject at present. There might be events which would render it necessary to commence that session earlier than the ordinary period, and there might be events which may lead to another session in a different period. The government would therefore reserve the power of exercising their discretion, and they would proceed with the business before them. There would be cases of the utmost consideration and weight which would be a reason for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and those in charge of the business of the house, whenever the papers were laid before the House it would be found that we have not exposed ourselves to the dangers which he himself so ably pointed out (hear.) Allow me to say a word or two upon what fell from the noble duke (of Rutland), who seems to fear owing to what has fallen from the Foreign Secretary, that there is a difference of opinion between my noble friend (Lord J. Russell) and the President of the Council as regards the maintenance of a fair, an honest, and an entire neutrality. Now it may be perfectly true that my noble friend considers that Austria is to blame for the commencement of the war. Contrary opinions on this point have often been expressed by members of both Houses. I will not say whether such opinions are prudent or otherwise; perhaps the more carefully they are avoided the better; but the noble duke goes too far when he endeavours to deduce from such opinions that the person who expresses them will take a partisan view of events which are not transpiring (hear hear). I can assure your lordship that not only my noble friends, but every member of the Government agrees in their determination to maintain a strict and entire neutrality. Without asking who began the war, our object will be to hold the balance fairly between the belligerents, so that the earliest opportunity, consistently with that neutrality, and with the objects which my noble friend has already explained, we may be able to step forward as mediators in this unhappy quarrel (hear, hear.)

As to the noble duke's anxiety lest two offices in the Ministry should not be filled up, I may relieve that anxiety in one particular, because there is every prospect that the gentleman to whom he alludes will not only continue a member of the Government, but will again become, within a few hours, a member of the House of Commons. With regard to Mr. Cobden, I cannot tell what answer, if any, has been sent by him to Lord Palmerston; but if Mr. Cobden joins the present Government—and I sincerely hope he will—I can assure the noble duke he will join it with the full knowledge that Ministers intend to maintain and strengthen the defences of this country, and not to relax, but, if necessary, to increase the efforts made by their predecessors with that end (hear, hear). Whatever happens, your lordships may rest assured that with a view to the important part which, in all probability we shall be called upon to play, whether of a peaceful kind or otherwise, the defences of the country will not be neglected (hear, hear). Moreover, as regards the speech which has been quoted, the noble duke, I think, will find that there is nothing inconsistent in a gentleman who believes there is no fear of invasion, nevertheless taking every precaution to prevent the possibility of invasion, and to repel it if attempted (hear, hear). Few men regard invasion as probable; but there is not one in our country who does not believe it is the paramount duty of England at this moment to strengthen her defences and to be prepared for every emergency (cheers).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes before four.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir G. Lewis, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Sir R. Bethel, Sir W. Dunbar, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Whitbread, Sir H. Keating, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Headlam took the oaths and their seats.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Sunderland Dock (No. 2) bill was read and considered, and ordered for third reading.

The following bills were a second time read and ordered to be committed:—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; Galway Harbour and Port Act Amendment; Norwich Corn Exchange; and Bray Commons.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. BRAND, a new writ was ordered for Northampton, in the room of Mr. Vernon Smith, now Baron Lyveden.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Wicklow, in the room of Lord Proby, who has accepted the office of Comptroller to her Majesty's Household.

A new writ was ordered for the city of Lichfield in the room of Lord Alfred Paget, who has accepted the office of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty.

A new writ was ordered for West Gloucester, in the room of Colonel Kingscote, who has accepted the office of Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

MR. GILPIN, M.P.

Mr. O. STANLEY gave notice that to-morrow, on the motion for adjournment of the house, he should call attention to the statement made at Northampton in reference to pecuniary bribes having been offered to that gentleman to influence his vote.

THE NAVY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that to-morrow he should ask the noble lord, the Secretary to the Admiralty, whether it was the intention of the government to act upon the recent report of the commission for manning the navy during the present session.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord ELCHO gave notice that on Tuesday, the 12th of July, he would move a resolution affirming that from the correspondence which had been lately laid before the house, it appeared that the late government had adopted every course within their power to maintain the honour and dignity of England in reference to late disagreements abroad, that they had observed a strict neutrality, and recommending that the present government should maintain a similar policy (cheers from the Conservative side of the house).

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Mr. BRADY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he intended introducing any measure this session for the alteration of the laws in reference to landlords and tenants in Ireland?

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